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**Northern
GROWN**



SEEDS

For 1908



THE DAKOTA FARMER TOMATO. SEE PAGE 24 FOR DESCRIPTION

O. S. JONES & CO.

Producers of the Best Seeds that Grow



**Madison
S. Dak.**

Our Terms are Strictly Cash with Order We do not send C. O. D. as the cost of return collection charges is quite an unnecessary expense, and the prices being given, we can conceive no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

How to Send Money Remittances may be made AT OUR RISK by any of the following methods, viz: Postal Money Order, Draft on New York or Chicago, or Express Company's Money Order. The rates charged for Postal Money Orders and Express Money Orders are now so low that these are the best way to remit. We will bear the expense of sending money in either of these ways. Deduct the cost of the order from amount sent. Express Money Orders can be obtained at all offices of the principal Express Companies. They are cheap and absolutely safe. When Money Orders cannot be obtained letters containing money should always be registered. Money in ordinary letters is unsafe. If currency is sent by express the charges should be prepaid, and if local checks are used, they must be certified by your bank.

Free of Postage or Express Charges Packets, Ounces, Two Ounces, Quarter Pounds or Pounds, ordered at list prices will be sent free by mail or express. Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, 100 pounds or more, or desiring to pay their own express charges may deduct 10 cents per pound from prices of this catalogue on all seeds quoted by the pound or less.

Pints or Quarts Pints, Quarts and Four Quarts, ordered at list prices, 15c per quart, 10c per pint, must be added for postage or express charges, and then they will be sent free.

One Fourth Bushel, Bushel and Hundred Pound Lots Where $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, bushel or hundred pound lots are ordered, we deliver free at the depot or express office in Madison, S. D., the freight or express charges to be paid by the party ordering.

Packing Charges We make no charge for packing cases, boxes, barrels, bags, burlaps, baskets or crates in which our seeds are shipped.

Name and Address Do not fail to write your name and address very distinctly. We receive a great many orders every year with no name or town attached and it is impossible to identify these orders without more complete information. If your shipping station is not the same as the postoffice make the notation on the order.

Discount We allow a discount of ten per cent. on all garden seed when your order amounts to \$10 or over. Five per cent. on potatoes and field seed when the amount is \$10 or over.

Guarantee Complaints made that seeds are not good should quite as often be attributed to other causes than in the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingents continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all kinds destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances. Yet at the same time we exercise the greatest care in seeing that our seeds are fresh and true to name, knowing that your success is ours; and that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement.

O. S. JONES & CO., Madison, S. D.



Announcement



Madison, S. D., January 15, 1908.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

In offering you this, our THIRD ANNUAL CATALOGUE, we do so with an increased feeling of confidence, the result of our success in past years. Our field of operations is new and our seeds raised in this particular latitude make them especially sure in germination and the parents of hardy plants. These are points we dwell upon, and our personal work in field and garden, in the selection and breeding of seeds for years before we engaged in the business of selling seeds, enables us to fully guarantee our products. Besides, the satisfaction expressed by our patrons in the past adds to our confidence in the superiority of our seeds, grown in this portion of the Northwest, in soil properly cultivated which insures liberal fruitage. These characteristics of the seeds, thoroughly inculcated by careful selection and breeding, will insure satisfactory results wherever they are planted.

It is our aim and purpose to continue in the seed business indefinitely, and we hope to mail you our catalogue annually for many years to come. We have endeavored in compiling our lists of seeds to make it easy for you to order from us. We have carefully excluded seeds which have not proved satisfactory in our fields, knowing they would not prove satisfactory to the buyer. Hence, there are not long lists for the buyer to choose from, not always knowing what he is going to receive when he does finally make his selections.

We invite careful perusal of the following pages. We have endeavored to make everything plain and helpful. We are glad to hear from you at any time. We are pleased to acknowledge that we are interested in better farming all along the line and this interest we hope extends to the success of everybody who reads these pages in their efforts toward better methods.

We kindly ask for a trial order from you, which shall have our best attention, and which we firmly believe will result in mutual pleasure.

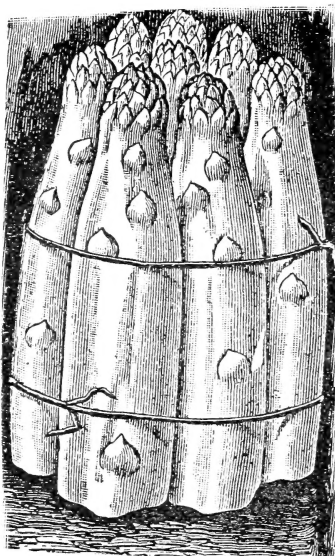
As to our business standing, by permission we refer you to the Dakota Farmer, published at Aberdeen, S. D., or any bank in Madison.

Wishing you a prosperous season in field operations or gardening, we are,
Respectfully,

O. S. JONES & CO.,

Madison, S. D.

Asparagus



Barr's Mammoth See illustration of this favorite Philadelphia asparagus. The stalks are very large, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fiber. Per pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb. 75c, postpaid.

Beet

CULTURE—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Crosby's Egyptian or Dakota Dark Red in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June so as to mature late in the season; the roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One of two ounces, or single packets of two or three sorts will give a good supply for a large family.

Dakota Dark Red Turnip Long experience has shown this variety to be the best, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small, upright growing top, early maturing and splendid shape and color of the root make it popular with every one who plants it. Top small, upright growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf stem and veins dark red, blade green, root globular or ovoid and very smooth, color of skin dark blood red, flesh deep vermilion red zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. We believe that a stock of this variety which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other beet seed obtainable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

Half Long Blood This is an entirely distinct variety and we consider it by far the best for winter and spring use. The root is a deep red, very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above ground; it retains its good quality longer than other sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

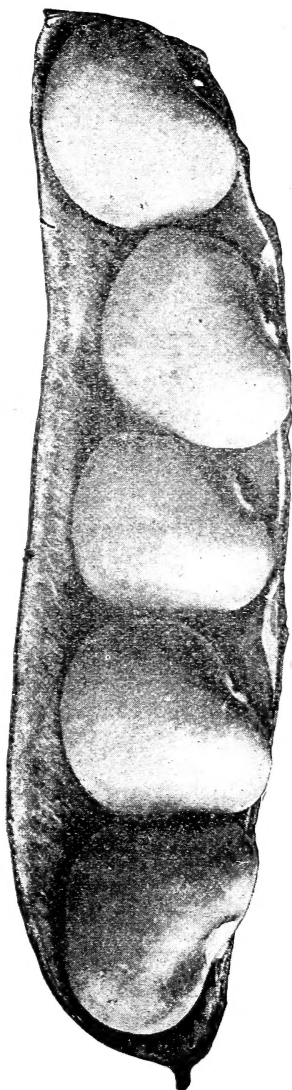
Mangel Wurzel Beet

Improved Mammoth Long Red An improvement on the old variety. The root is very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort, and with smaller top. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names, such as Norbitian Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c.

BEANS

CULTURE—No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation and a light, rich, well drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the flowers to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

Wonder Bush Lima A fine new bean introduced by Dreer. Similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but pods larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is a little less inclined to form an occasional runner and we think is more productive. Green beans and the seeds like those of the Dwarf Large White Lima. Pkt. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 35c, 4 qts. \$1.25, Bu. \$7.00.



Wonder Bush Lima

Improved Golden Wax This variety is rapidly superseding the well known Golden Wax, which has for many years been a great favorite with both gardeners and private planters. It is among the earliest and hardiest of all the wax beans. The pods are long, straight, larger and thicker than the Golden Wax, much superior in quality. It out yielded the Golden Wax two to one in the past season. Pkt. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 50c, 4 qt. \$1.60, bu. \$7.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures a little earlier than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye. Pkt. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, 4 qt. \$1.40, bu. \$7.25.

Carrot

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the Carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

CULTURE—While a sandy soil made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land if thoroly and deeply worked will produce satisfactory crops. When possible to do so it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, tho good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but success from

such late planting is uncertain. For table use sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart.

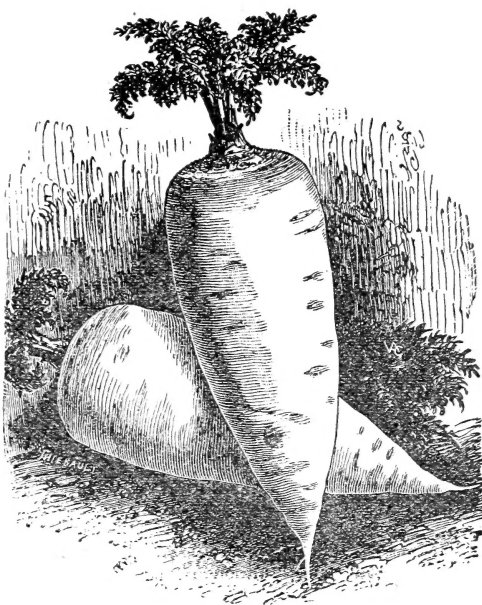
NAME and ADDRESS--Do not fail to write your name and address distinctly.

Danvers Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender, and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Earliest Short Horn The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing.

Tops small, finely divided. The roots are nearly round and of reddish-orange color. When fully matured they are about two inches in diameter but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. lb. 90c.



Stock Carrot.

Carrots, For Stock Feeding. These make a most appetizing, wholesome, and nutritious addition to the winter ration of stall-fed stock during the winter months. They are easily raised and can be kept in excellent condition throughout the winter when properly stored. Full cultural instructions for handling these crops are given in Our New Leaflet on growing root crops, which is sent free with orders when requested. The Improved Short White is the finest and best type, making large, smooth, heavy roots which do not penetrate the soil so deeply and are more easily harvested than the older types, at the same time they yield a greater bulk and weight of crop. In good soil and frequently cultivated this variety will produce roots measuring three and a half to four inches in diameter at the shoulder and tapering gradually throughout the length of 8 to ten inches.

Improved Short White (For Stock Feeding) The best and most productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Read what N. E. Carnine of the Dakota Farmer says about "Dakota Farmer" Tomato on page 26.

Cauliflower

CULTURE—The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow the seed for early summer crop in February or March in a hot-bed and when the plants are three or four inches high transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground which has been well enriched with good manure. Set plants from two to two and a half feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather.

Early Snow Ball Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop, and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop, and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and develop earlier than those of any other sort. We are in position to supply the most critical trade with seeds which can be depended upon as the very best. Pkt. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. oz. \$2.50, 2 oz. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.

Cabbage

CULTURE—The requisites for complete success are: 1st good seed; in this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is grown all over the country and specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the EARLY SORTS should be sown very early in hotbeds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to the night air and transplanted as early as the ground is in good condition, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring and transplanted when four to six inches high. If the weather and soil is dry the late sowings should be shaded and watered in order to hasten germination, but it is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender and will not endure transplanting well.

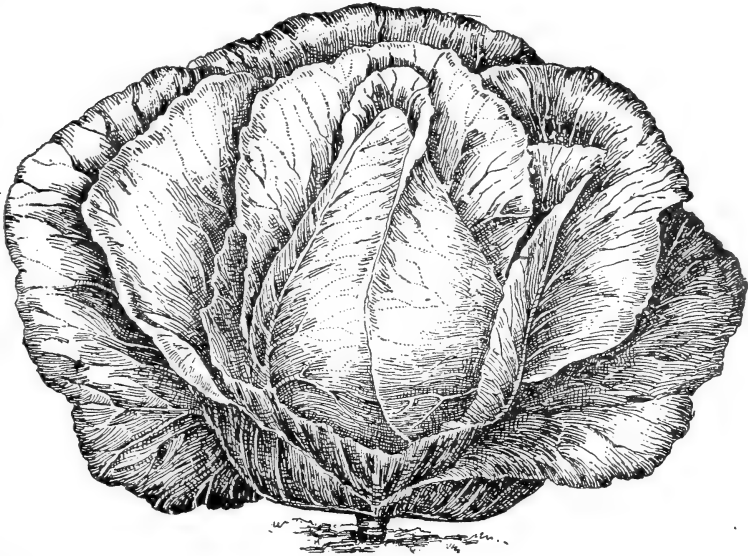
One of the most successful eastern market gardeners recommends sowing cabbage for family use as follows: At the desired time sow the seed in hills, six to twelve seeds in a place, and after the plants are of sufficient size, thin to a single plant to the hill, and cultivate as usual. This is a very simple method and in some cases is very successful.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

First Early Sorts

Early Jersey Wakefield The earliest and hardiest heading of first early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory

results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best sort for wintering over or for very early setting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c. 2 oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Allhead The Best Early Summer Cabbage; the Earliest Large Flathead; is the earliest of large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep, flat, heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form, and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual with large cabbages can be obtained to the acre. It is really an all-the-year round cabbage, being equally good for winter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c. 2 oz. 38c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Cabbage—Late or Autumn and Winter Sorts.

Premium Late Flat Dutch We have taken great pains to maintain and develop the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and offer a very superior strain. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 2 oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.



Hollander, or Danish Ball Head.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head

This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid, of fine quality and one of the best keepers. It is one of the best for growing for distant markets or late spring use. The plant is vigorous, rather compact growing, with a longer stem

than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. The head is round, of less diameter than the Flat Dutch, but very solid. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender, and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender. We have given a great deal of attention to this variety and offer seed of our own growing which we believe will produce a crop of more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from other stocks. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 2 oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes in doors, in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not grow well if planted in a hot bed or where subjected to a temperature above 60 deg. Fah. When the plants are one or two inches high thin out and transplant so they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

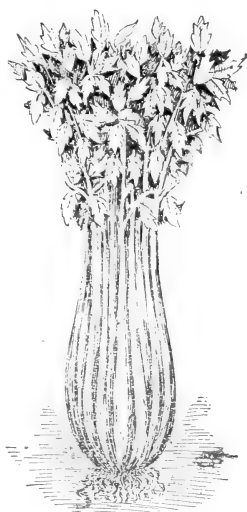
Golden Yellow, Self Blanching This is the best Celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest

early celery. Plants of a yellowish-green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow which adds greatly to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 45c, 2 oz. 85c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50.

Selected White Plume Our strain of this popular variety has been improved in growth, earliness, flavor, beauty, and texture. It requires very little work in blanching, as the stock portions of the inner leaves are naturally white. It is unexcelled for early market use, but is not as good a keeper as the New Golden Self Blanching. We know our seed is not excelled in quality and purity.

Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12c, oz. 20c, 2 oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.



Selected White Plume

Cucumbers



Thornburn's Everbearing Cucumber.

CULTURE—The plants are tender and planting should be delayed until settled warm weather, or ample facilities should be provided for protecting them from frosts and during cold storms. From low, flat hills six feet apart each way, of rich soil, by mixing in a quantity of thoroly decomposed manure, stirring the soil to a depth of six inches or more, or open shallow trenches six to eight feet apart and mix with the bottom earth a quantity of similar manure, and replace the surface soil. Scatter on each hill fifteen or twenty seeds, or one every inch along the rows, and cover one inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over them. Two ounces of seed is required for 100 hills, two pounds for an acre.


Early White Spine One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, we presume than any other for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Thorburn's Everbearing Cucumber This variety will continue bearing through the entire season and is one of the best for small pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.90.

Sweet Corn

Our Prices

On packets include postage; prices on pints, quarts, etc., are net. If to go by mail postage should be added at the rate of 8 cents per pint, and 15 cents per quart to these prices.

 **Lakeview Early Market** A variety originating on our seed farm, similar in general character to our Mammoth White Cory, but with decidedly larger ears which mature fully as early. It is of especial value to market gardeners, as in early corn the largest ears usually control the market. The plant is about four feet high; the ears twelve to fourteen rowed, with white square grains. Pkt. 10c, qt. 30c, bu. \$6.00.

Early Minnesota This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about five feet high, with no suckers and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight-rowed, kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so popular are intensified. Pkt. 10c; qt. 30c, bu. \$5.50.

Egg Plant

CULTURE—Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger not only from frosts but from cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground setting the plants two and one-half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug which otherwise often destroys them. Some seasons egg plants will fail to set fruit or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared

or. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, altho it is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom, so that not more than two or three fruits will set. It is desirable to shade the plants when young from very hot sun.

Improved Large Purple (Spineless) This variety is a general favorite both for market and private use. The large size and fine quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Plants are large, spreading, foliage light green, fruit very large, oval, color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

Lettuce

CULTURE—Lettuce, to be at its best, should be grown rapidly, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thoro preparation. For winter sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible. For general crop sow outdoors as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings can be had from the same ground.

Bupee's Butterhead A New Mammoth Lettuce This is an extra large, firm heading Cabbage Lettuce. The superb solid heads are equally valuable for summer use on the home table or for market. The plants attain a diameter of twelve inches across, and the outer leaves grow well up around the large, globular heads. The outer leaves are very broad, smoothly rounded and of a light green color. Heads are extra large, well rounded, six to seven inches across. The inner leaves curled like a fine Savoy cabbage, are blanched to a beautiful white, of rich buttery flavor; they are particularly crisp and delicate to the taste. Pkt, 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

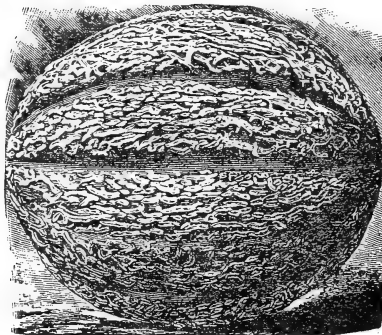
Black Seeded Simpson For those who like a large, thin, exceeding, tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or for early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head, light yellowish green in color so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer leaves being quite tender. It is attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

Good seed is the utmost importance to the market gardener and farmer. A season's work may be lost on account of poor seed. Buy the BEST, not the cheapest. : : :

Musk Melon

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. If the plants grow rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when they are about three or four feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent on conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

Extra Early Hackensack We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium in size, nearly round, with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 2 oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.



Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort in shape and quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. 1.10.

Petoskey, or Paul Rose A yellow fleshed sort, suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem, but a little larger. Flesh orange colored and high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort, and careful comparison on our trial grounds prove it to be unequalled, even by "Special Selected Seed" offered at very high prices. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 2 oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Burrel Gem A splendid new shipping melon with orange or rich salmon-colored flesh of sweet flavor. The originator sold \$6,000.00 worth of melons from a planting of twelve acres and has realized one dollar per dozen melons net. The melons are oblong with smoothly rounded ends, slightly ribbed, closely netted. The skin is dark green with brownish netting, rind thin but quite tough, meat exceptionally thick, firm, but melting, of a rich, deep salmon. The fruits average six inches long, four inches in depth, and weigh about two pounds each. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00.

Water Melon

Phinney's Early A valuable variety for use in the north as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green, rind thin, flesh pink, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Peerless One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, bright green, finely mottled, rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and very sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

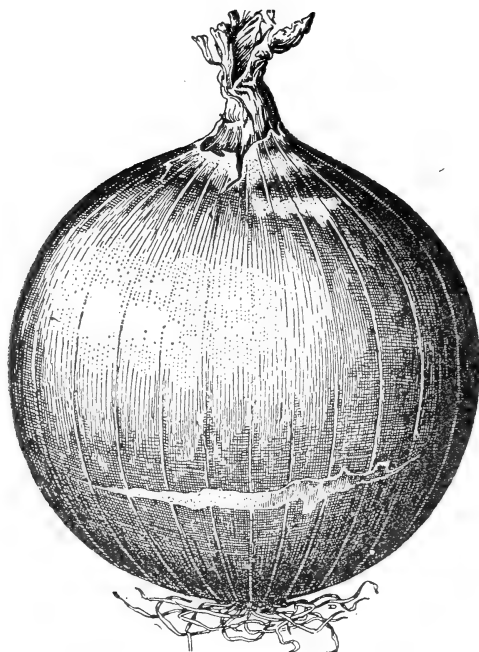
Sweet Heart This melon has become very popular as a shipping melon particularly in the south. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy; rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening. Our stock is the very best. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Onions

CULTURE—THE SOIL—A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same results will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

MANURING—There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

Southport Yellow Globe Of the same general character and quality as the Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.40.



True Southport Strain of
Extra Dark Large

RED GLOBE ONION.

The most handsome of all perfectly globe shaped onions. The skin is a deep, rich, purplish crimson and with a satin-like gloss; the inner rings or scales of flesh are slightly tinged with rose pink. An average specimen from our trial grounds weighed ten ounces and measured three and a quarter inches in diameter and three inches in depth—grown from seed sown directly in the rows(not transplanted)and only under ordinary garden culture. In many of the markets, especially in the North and West, the dark onions are preferred as, in spite of deep

coloring, the flavor is as mild as that of lighter colored varieties. Nothing handsomer than these dark richly colored globes can be grown. We have taken especial care in selecting our stock to secure the deepest coloring possible, and planters can depend on regularity in form combined with intensity of coloring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 70c, lb \$2 40.

Queen A very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs about an inch in diameter, maturing very early. If these bulbs are set out the following spring or if plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in spring they will produce large onions. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$2.00.

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg One of the oldest sorts. Flat; flesh white; fine grained, mild and well flavored. Our stock, compared with most on the market, is distinctly superior in size of bulb; uniformity of shape and evenness of color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

ERRATA: American Prize Taker Onion should be
quoted at \$2.40 per lb. Page 16.



Jones' Red Globe Onions, 640 Bushels Per Acre, on the Lakeview Seed Farm.

Expense of Growing and Harvesting Onions Per Acre.

640 Bushels at 55 cents Per Bu,	-	-	-	\$480.00
Rent of Land per acre	-	-	-	\$ 5.00
5 lbs. of seed at \$2.50 per lb.	-	-	-	12.50
20 loads of Barnyard Manure	-	-	-	10.00
Plowing, Cultivating and Weeding	-	-	-	30.00
Harvesting crop at 3c per bu.	-	-	-	<u>19.20</u>
Total expense per acre.	-	-	-	<u>\$76.70</u>
NET PROFIT	-	-	-	\$403.30

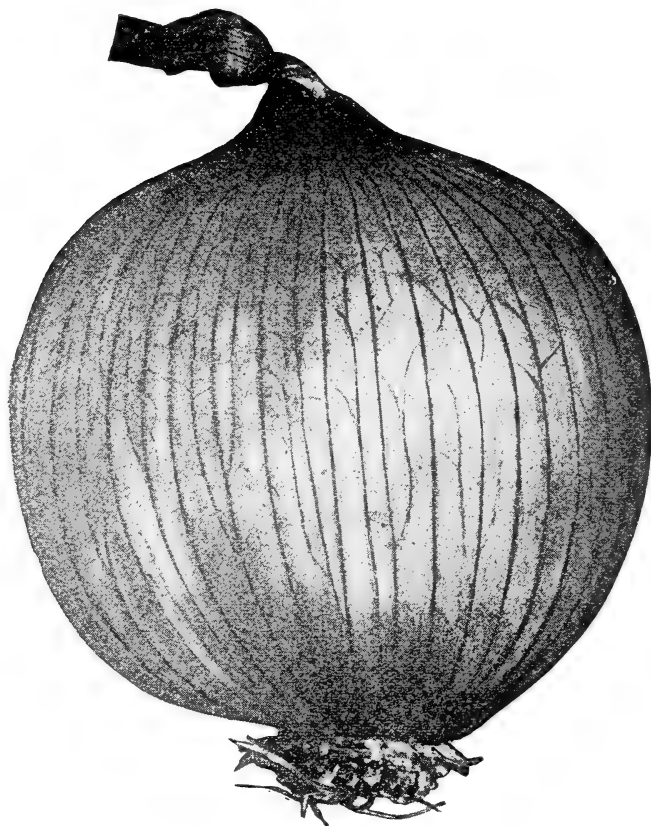
Plant Jones' Seeds and it Will Make \$ \$ \$



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD ONION.

Large Red Wethersfield

This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large somewhat flattened, oval shaped; skin deep purple red, flesh purplish white moderately fine grained and rather strong flavor. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers but is the best variety on poor or dry soil. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.25



**American Grown
Prize Taker Onion**

This most popular large yellow onion has been developed and acclimated from the large Spanish onions. All gardeners are familiar with the large size, handsome appearance and high prices of these imported Spanish onions as shown in the fruit stores of our Eastern cities during the fall months. From our home grown seed of the Prize-taker, it is possible for American growers to produce equally large, better ripened and better keeping onions of the same fine type. This strain is especially satisfactory where the plants are started very early under glass and transplanted to produce the very largest specimen onions as sold in crates in the fruit stores; it will also produce fine onions of four inches in diameter from seed sown in the open ground early in the spring. The onions grow large to very large in size, nearly round in form with a very thin skin of a light straw yellow. The flesh is pure white, firm or solid, crisp and very mild in flavor, especially desirable for slicing for salads, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.00.

JONES' SEEDS are the best that can be produced. A trial will convince you.



Onion Sets

To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, using forty to sixty pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets but will not be of the right shape and if sown thick on poor land they will be necky or bottle shaped. When onion seed is sown for sets the seed may be planted somewhat later than for large bulbs, but fine crops are more likely to come from comparatively early sowing.

Red Bottom Sets Treated precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. Per lb 30c, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Yellow Bottom Sets Like the preceding, except in color, and used in the same manner. Per lb. 30c, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$10.00. The hundred pound prices of Onion Sets are by freight or express at purchaser's expense for transportation.



A Field of Red Wethersfield Onion Seed on Lakeview Farm.

Good Onion Seed is of the utmost importance to the market gardener and farmer. A whole season's work and expense may be lost on account of poor seed. The reason catalogue houses and some seed firms sell seeds cheap is that they buy up old and low grade seed that reliable firms will not send out to their customers. All our seed is tested, and is the best that can be grown. You will find them true to variety and satisfactory in all respects. Owing to the shortage of the onion crop last year and the heavy demand for new seed we are compelled to make an advance in price.

Parsley

CULTURE—Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety make beautiful border plants.

Plain Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled; often preferred on account of the very dark color as well as the hardiness of the plant and its superiority for flavoring. The curled sorts are more extensively used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Champion Moss Curled A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Owing to its fine color and handsome foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Parsnip

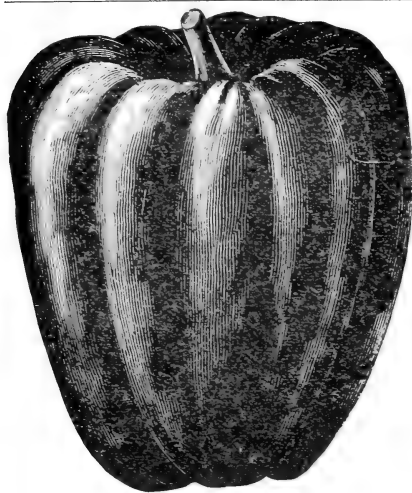
CULTURE—Parsnips do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is liable to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two feet to two and a half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey Root white, very tender with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Pepper

Red Chili A late variety used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich, red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot beds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 2 oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Our great aim is to please our trade and build up a seed business second to none in the northwest. :-: :-:



Ruby King An improved American variety reaching the largest size, often four to six inches in length, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright-colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 2 oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

Peas

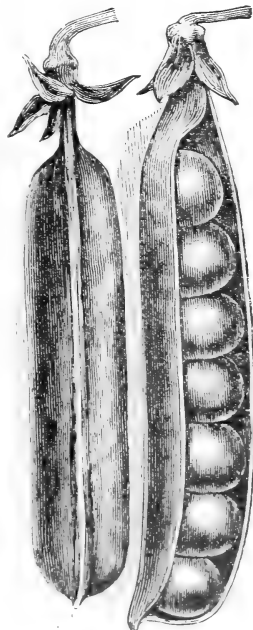
Culture One quart for 75 ft. of drill, 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Peas mature earliest in a light, rich soil; for a general crop, a deep, rich loam, or inclining to clay, is the best. When grown in the garden, sow in double rows six to eight inches apart. When grown for a market crop, sow in single rows one inch apart, and two to three inches deep.

the rows from two to four feet apart, according to the variety. Begin sowing the extra early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in April; continue for a succession every two weeks until June, then discontinue until the middle of August, when a good crop may be secured by sowing the extra early sorts for fall use. They should be kept clean and earthed up twice during growth. The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the smooth sorts, and if planted early should have a dry soil, as they are liable to rot in the ground; they are, however, the sweetest and best flavored varieties. The dwarf varieties are best suited for small gardens.

American Wonder The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. Vines stout, branching, about nine inches high and covered with well filled pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Seed medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered. Pkt. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 35c, 4 qts. \$1.25, bu. \$7.

McLean's Little Gem An early dwarf, green, wrinkled variety growing about eighteen inches high. When green it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor. Pt. 25c, qt. 35c, 4 qts. \$1.25, bu. \$6.50

Improved Strategem Most stocks of the large podded, semi dwarf English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust American planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock of this, the best variety of that class, which comes true and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of the large podded sorts. The pods are of largest size and uniformly filled with large, dark green peas of the finest quality. One of the very best wrinkled varieties for market gardeners. Pt. 25c, qt. 40c, 4 qts. \$1.25, bu. \$8.50.



Improved Strategem

Pumpkins



Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

Sugar or New England Pie This handsome variety is small but very sweet, fine grained, and of the very best quality. Skin deep orange, flesh rich yellow, Excellent boiled or for pies.

Package 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c

Genuine Mammoth "Jumbo" or "King of the Mammoths." This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon orange skin, very thick bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies.

Per package, 10c; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Radish

Culture For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve inches apart and thin out the plants if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbage were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

Early Scarlet Turnip One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes
White Tipped and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped Forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb. 55c

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved This variety is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continue crisp and tender until fully matured when they are about six inches long. This is the variety grown so extensively in Petite Cote, Ontario, where the finest radishes in America are produced.

Package 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Crimson Giant Turnip A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of

mild flavor. It remains in a perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting.

Package 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c pound 75c.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger A very excellent variety with long, very smooth, white roots which are crisp and tender. It matures shortly after Wood's Frame.

Package 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c lb. 60c.

Salsify

or Vegetable
Oyster

The roots are long, white and tapering; when cooked form a substitute for oysters, as the flavor is similar.

CULTURE—Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots but before the ground freezes a quantity for winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar packed in damp earth or sand.



Mammoth Sandwich Island This variety is large, strong growing and less liable to branch than the other sorts. It is invaluable for market gardeners' use.

Package 5c, oz. 15c, 2 oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50

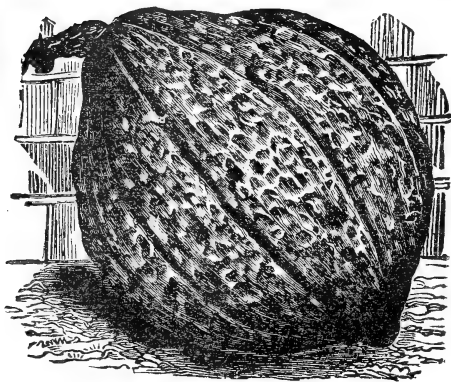
Spinach

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of Cincinnati spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

Early Giant Thick Leaved A strong growing and early maturing sort, with very large, thick leaves of fine deep green color. One of the most desirable medium early spinaches.

Package 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 45c.

Squash



Culture Squash plants are very sensitive and tender to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled and warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

The Delicious We are convinced that this squash is particularly excellent in quality and in that respect is by some preferred even to the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but not very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor.

Package 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Hubbard This is a superior variety, and one of the best of winter squashes: fresh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected with regard to quality of the flesh, and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised.

Package 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Summer Squashes

Mammoth White Bush Scallop Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash but until we sent out our stock in 1905, there was no uniformly large, clear white, scalloped squash in trade. The fruit is beautiful, clear waxy-white, instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped squashes.

Packages 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Summer Crookneck The old standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits when mature about one foot long, with crooked neck and warty surface; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe.

Package 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75.

Tomato

Culture Tomatoes do best on light, warm not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger of frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate as long as the vines will permit.

Earlena This tomato is one of the earliest bright red tomatoes in existence, and of good size and a heavy yielder. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging two and a half inches in diameter; they are smooth and solid, quite thick through, and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed cells. A specimen plant had by actual count forty-five ripened fruits at time of first picking and thirty-five green ones of good size, and the whole plant could be hidden by an ordinary bushel basket. Our seed is absolutely the best it is possible to produce.

Package 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Dakota Farmer Tomato

VERY
EARLY

Originated by O. S. Jones on Lakeview Seed Farm.



All who are readers of the different farm journals of the country have heard of our new tomato the "Dakota Farmer."

We are recommending this new variety strongly, not for the profit to us alone, but because we sincerely believe it has no equal and want all our customers to have a packet of seed. Would like you to try this new tomato upon our recommendation. We know it to be an article of great merit and that if we can persuade you to give it a trial you will be convinced that when we recommend anything to our customers you can depend upon it as being just as represented. Would advise you to order this tomato seed early as the supply is limited.

For many years we have tried to find a tomato that would ripen in this Northwest and at the same time prove productive and possess other important qualities such as smoothness, good flavor and solid meat without the coarseness that so many varieties have. We tried all the new tomatoes advertised but were not satisfied with the results. We finally originated the Dakota Farmer and found it to be the variety for which we were looking.

The following description of the Dakota Farmer tomato is a statement of actual facts gained in our experience with this new variety:

1. Earliness—The Dakota Farmer has proved to be one of the earliest. In 1907 we transplanted to the field June 5th and gathered first ripe tomatoes July 28th. As you all know last season was very backward and it was hard to crowd such plants in the spring, otherwise we could have produced ripe tomatoes earlier.

2. Productiveness—In comparing the Dakota Farmer with other varieties of tomatoes as to productiveness will say that in all our tests this new variety has outyielded all others. Last season single plants produced over 100 salable tomatoes, many of them weighing over a pound. Plants beginning to bear July 28th continued to produce fruit until vines were killed by frost in October.

3. Quality—We do not hesitate to say that the Dakota Farmer excels all others in eating and shipping purposes. It is as smooth as a peach and is not liable to crack. Hot weather does not seem to affect it. The fruit is a rich red color and free from core. No one could possibly find fault with the quality of this handsome tomato. The flesh is very firm and ripe tomatoes picked from the vine will keep in a marketable condition longer than those of any other variety. The long keeping qualities make it absolutely the best large red tomato ever introduced.

4.—Regarding the plants will say that they are hardy and easy to transplant. We seldom lose a single plant in resetting. Vines are very strong having thick leaves and not subject to sun scald and blight. Bear in mind that the DAKOTA GROWN seed will produce more tomatoes with less rankness of vine and at the same time ripen much earlier than seed of same variety grown in a southern climate.

FREE TO CUSTOMERS

In order to introduce this grand new variety we are going to give to each of our customers who buys other garden seeds to the amount of \$1 or more, one packet of this tomato seed FREE. Also will present you with our leaflet on tomato culture which was written after 15 years' experience in growing tomatoes for market and seed purposes in South Dakota. This will give you the most important facts regarding tomato culture.

Remember we give only one packet of this tomato seed to each customer. The price of the Dakota Farmer seed is 50 cents per packet to those not wanting other seeds.

\$25.00 in Cash Prizes

We desire to receive reports from our Dakota Farmer tomato and to encourage careful trials in every locality we offer a series of cash prizes as named below to all purchasers of our seeds.

\$10.00 to the first person sending us by express, prepaid, 12 of the largest ripe tomatoes.

\$5.00 to second person sending 12 largest ripe tomatoes.

\$6.00 for the best photograph of the Dakota Farmer tomato.

\$4.00 for the second best photograph of the Dakota Farmer tomato.

Competition for these prizes October 15, 1908.

The "Dakota Farmer" Originated by O. S. JONES on Lake View Seed Farm

What N. E. Carnine of the Dakota Farmer Says of Our New Tomato.

About the 15th of last August, O. S. Jones & Co., of Madison, S. D., sent to the Dakota Farmer office a box of tomatoes, a photograph of which accompanies this article. An idea of their size can be gotten from the foot rule lying across the face of the box. It will be noted that they have plenty of smoothness, and in firmness and flavor they are superior to any variety we know of.

In a letter which accompanied the box Mr. O. S. Jones explained that these tomatoes were a new variety which they have developed, and for which they have great expectations. The original plant appeared several years ago as a sport from the Earlena, from which it differs in many respects. The plant is of a sprawling habit and very scant of foliage. The fruit grows in clusters of from 4 to 6 and is very much more prolific than the ordinary varieties. Seed was saved from the original vine and was planted freely the next year, but only a few plants came true to the type of the parent. That year seed was saved from only one plant which seemed to most nearly conform to the original plant. Since then there has been no tendency toward variation and the type is probably sufficiently fixed now so that there will be none hereafter.

September 19th the writer saw one of these plants in a private garden at Madison. It had evidently had only common care, and hardly that. We counted at that time 76 green tomatoes on the vine varying in size from a pullets egg to nearly a pound. We were told that it had been in bearing for at least six weeks and that upwards of half a bushel of ripe fruit had already been picked.

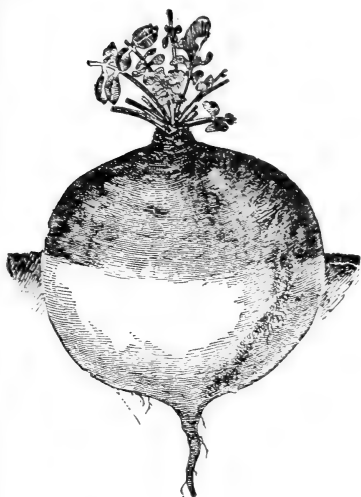
O. S. Jones & Co. do not claim that this is the earliest variety of tomato, but it commenced to ripen for them July 28th this year, and that was only a few days behind the very earliest kinds. They do claim, however, that it is the most productive variety ever grown in this climate and that it is superior in shape, size, flavor and shipping and keeping qualities. They have only a limited quantity of seed to dispose of the coming season and only a few seeds will be sent to any one person.

"The Dakota Farmer Tomato" is the name chosen for this wonderful new variety. The reason assigned for this selection is that like its namesake it has no competitors and is the best thing of its kind known.

Dwarf Champion This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short making a bushy plant which stands quite erect. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines make it very desirable for forcing as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, 2oz. 55c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.

Good seed is the utmost importance to the market gardener and farmer. A season's work may be lost on account of poor seed. Buy the BEST, not the cheapest. : : :

Turnip



Culture Sow in drills about two feet apart and half inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any over crowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

Ruta Bagas Culture of Ruta Bagas—Sow the seed from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Ruta Bagas requires ground enriched with well rotted manure and should be sown in drills about two and one-half feet apart and the young plants thinned eight to twelve inches apart in the row. Keep free from weeds by frequent cultivation and when the

roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their chances with the weeds and bugs. So treated the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings free from weed seed, fair results are obtained.

Early White Flat Dutch A most excellent early garden variety and **Strap Leaved** largely used in the southern states. Root medium sized, flat; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable turnip for table use, but like other early sorts is spongy and inferior when overgrown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Improved Purple Top Yellow A hardy and productive Ruta Baga having but little neck, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored, shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly, color deep purple above and bright yellow under ground; leaves small, light green. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

SWEET PEAS--Eckford's Hybrids Mixed This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of the very best sorts are necessarily excluded, but it will give large, fine formed flowers in a great variety in beautiful colors.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 45c.

Royal Prize Pansies 2295 Splendid Mixture of Fancy, Showy and Giant varieties Under this name we have grouped together choice English, French and German Show Pansies, fancy, striped and spotted pansies, and also giant flowered pansies of the Improved Trimardeau and Cassier's Giant Odier type.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c, per oz. \$3.50.

Dakota Seed Potatoes

We had the largest yield of potatoes in 1907 that was ever grown in this state and the quality was never better. The last two seasons we have given our seed potatoes special treatment for scab and blight and can guarantee them free from all disease.

All of the largest potato growers of the south and west prefer Dakota grown seed above all others, as they will produce the larger yield and a far superior quality, and the same can be said of the eastern grower.

We are going to make you such a low price you can all afford to plant the best seed that can be grown.

Potatoes are the greatest paying crop that can be grown by the northern farmer. Potatoes can be grown on any land that will produce a good crop of corn.

They should never be planted on the same ground more than one year at a time. Where the farmer has plenty of land there is no crop that will put the land in finer condition for a large crop of small grain than potatoes.

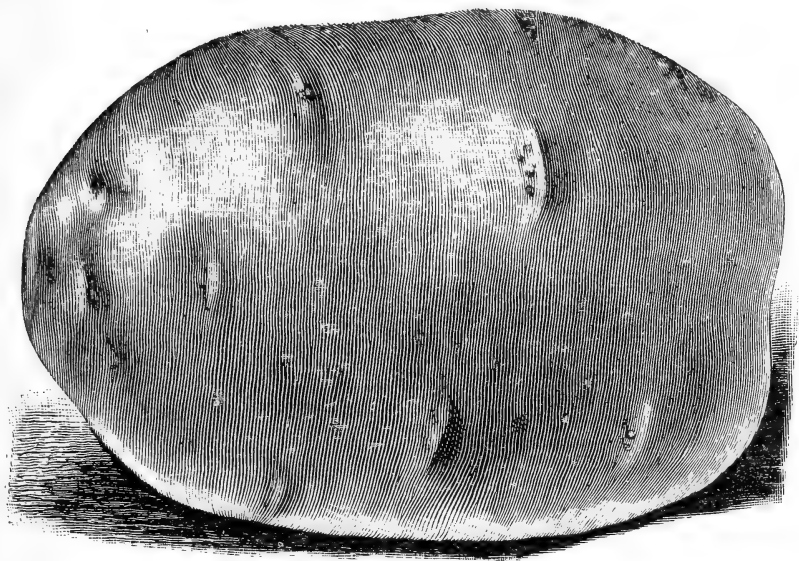
Always plant the best seed you can procure and plant them the same day you cut them. Do not cut them too small in trying to make them cover more ground. A potato the size of a hen's egg cut lengthwise is plenty small enough, and one larger in four pieces. It will take from 12 to 15 bushels to plant an acre and do it right. Cultivate them just before they come up if you can follow the row, and then harrow them down good and you will have no trouble with weeds. We plant 10 inches apart in a row, one piece in a place.

Jones' Improved Extra Early Ohio.

Our Early Ohios are at least one week earlier than any other strain of the Ohios. Better in quality and will produce a larger crop than any other variety. The Early Ohio is without doubt the most popular early potato on the market today. We have been growing them for the past 12 years and in that time have improved them greatly in yield and quality. We know it will pay you to plant our seed even if it costs twice as much as your home grown seed. There is always a good demand for Early Ohios for the Southern seed market. If you have a car to sell let us hear from you. We can get you the top price for potatoes grown from our seed. Prices by freight or express at your expense. Per bu. \$1.35—5 bu., or more, \$1.15 per bu.

JONES' SEEDS are the best that can be produced. A trial will convince you.





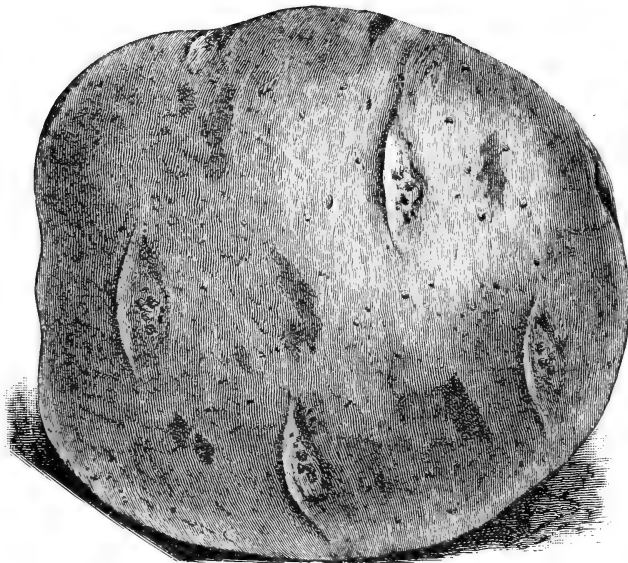
EARLY SIX WEEKS.

Hardly Matures in Six Weeks, but Very Early.

We are not going to be careless enough to say that this potato gets ripe in six weeks from planting, or foolish enough to think that our customers would believe such a statement. That is just what some seedmen do claim, however, and even go so far as to picture out the appearance of the field at the end of each week. We prefer to simply say that it is an extra early, a little earlier even than the Early Ohio. It has become immensely popular, and is much sought after, especially by market gardeners. Altho first introduced some 17 years ago, the seed is always in demand and sells at a premium over other earlies. Six Weeks belongs to the Ohio family, resembles Early Ohio, but is usually a little redder in color. It makes an extremely quick growth, grows very compactly and yields well. Our stock this year of Six Weeks is very, very fine. They will please every one.

Six Weeks: Pk. 50c, bu., \$1.40; 5 bu. or more at \$1.20 per bu.

Lower prices could easily be quoted on different varieties if we were to offer you the same quality of seed that some catalog houses and seedmen furnish their customers. *H*



Early Bliss Triumph.

Bliss Triumph is one of the leading early potatoes grown in the south. All southern planters know the value of northern grown seed. The best investment you can make is to buy Bliss Triumph, and grow them for the southern seed trade. We are all familiar with it as sold at the groceries when the first New Potatoes are shipped in. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Our stock is genuine and sure to please you.

Prices by freight or express: Per bu. \$1.20; in 5 bu. lots or over \$1.00 per bu.

Improved Rose No. 4 Potato

This is one of the varieties that is grown so largely in the extreme South for very early northern shipment. It appears in our northern markets during April and May. In our trial grounds it proved to be the most valuable second early variety tested. It is a remarkably heavy yielder, tubers large, numerous and uniform in shape and size. It yielded the heaviest of any variety grown by us the past season. The plant is a vigorous grower, producing large vines with an abundance of strong, healthy foliage. Considered by other growers and has proved to be with us, very scab resistant. The tubers are large, oval in outline and flattened, skin smooth and pink in color, eyes few and shallow. When cooked this potato is very mealy and of fine flavor. We recommend this as a medium season, high yielding potato of good quality for either home use or for market. Our stock is very fine and free from disease. We have put the price within the reach of everyone.

Pk. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c, bu. \$1.50.



Rural New Yorker.

This is one of the best late varieties. It is an excellent keeper, shallow eyes, large, white and smooth; not subject to scab or blight, as is common among many of the early varieties. It yields great crops of fine, large, smooth potatoes even under the most unfavorable circumstances; the handsomest large potato ever produced. It is claimed that it will outyield any other variety and that practically every potato is of marketable size. It grows very strong, with upright top, dark colored stalks and purple blossoms, and is little affected by drouth or blight. Farmers can make more money per acre growing Rural New Yorkers two or three times over than any other crop on your farm.

Price per bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. or more \$1.10 per bu.

IMPORTANT! When it is necessary for us to ship goods by express or freight be sure and state what Express Co., and Railroad your address is located on, as this will facilitate matters greatly in your receiving goods. . . .

South Dakota Bearded Red Fife Wheat.

No wheat that has ever been introduced into the Northwest has made a better record for yield and quality than has this Bearded Red Fife Wheat in S. Dakota. The experiment stations at Brookings and Highmore secured stock of it in the Spring of 1905 and it has been grown at both of these points for three years and at both places has outyielded all other bread wheats of high quality. At the Highmore Experiment Station in 1905 it headed the list with 25.5 bushels. In 1906 at the same place in comparison with other varieties of bread wheats it again headed the list with 20.3 bushels. At Mount Vernon and Mitchell since it has been grown it has outyielded all other varieties and the wheat nearly always goes better than No. 1. This year most of this variety tested from 60 to 63 pounds per bushel while the blue stems and other wheats tested from 55 to 58 pounds. At Groton where Minnesota No. 169 is very popular this variety appears to be a better yielder than No. 169. We feel confident, however, that it will give a better account of itself when it has been grown there for a few years. We do not hesitate to recommend this wheat for any part of South Dakota east of the Missouri River, for the southern and western portions of Minnesota and for southern North Dakota and northwestern Iowa. There are probably many other points to which it is well adapted, but we have no record of results obtained at other points. It is very probable that this wheat will do better in the country west of the Missouri River than will any other bread wheat that can be had today. Our stock of this variety is very good. We guarantee it for purity and germination. We exercise the greatest care to keep our stocks free from smut and treat all seeds that we put out under contract for smut, but there are so many possibilities of infection even tho the stocks do not show smut that we cannot guarantee the crop to be free from this disease, but recommend everyone to treat all seed with formaldehyde before sowing. This is the only way to be sure of not having smut in your crop. Write for prices on large quantities. Per bu \$2.

Minnesota No. 169.

A new Spring Wheat of wonderful value to the farmers of the northwest. Minnesota No. 169 was started from a single seed of blue stem wheat which for years has been our spring wheat. The average yield of No 169 for a term of eight years at the Minnesota Experiment Station was 27.4 bushels per acre. Our stock is pure and genuine. It yielded last year 30 bushels per acre on ground that had small grain on it for 15 years. Order early as our supply is limited. Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, in ten bushel lots \$1.80.

NAME and ADDRESS--Do not fail to write your name and address distinctly.

Mandscheuri Barley.

This barley is the earliest plump kernel and the best yielder known. At the Brookings College for the past three years it has made an average of 54 bushels per acre. It is an early six-rowed variety, maturing in about 90 days; very strong, stools well, plump grain and possessing high malting qualities. Our seed is well cleaned, plump and will please you at the price we are asking for it. By freight at your expense, per bu. \$1.50; 10 bu. or more, \$1.40 per bu.

Swedish Selected Oats.

The fact of the matter is, Swedish Selected Oats is wanted everywhere by everyone who can get them. In 1907 they were the only oat that stood the blight in many sections. 1st. They have great root development which enables them to resist the drouth better than any other variety. 2nd. They are one of the heaviest. It is nothing unusual for them to weigh over 40 pounds to the bushel; many of the farmers speak of the unusual weight of the Swedish Oats. 3rd. They are one of the earliest of the heavy yielding oats. They are pure white in color and always bring the highest price on the market.

Per pk. 30c, bu. 90c; 5 bushel or over at 80c per bu.

Lincoln Oats.

One of the very best and most popular varieties. Frequently yielding over 100 bushels per acre. What we claim for the Lincoln Oats is that it is a heavy yielder, is comparatively early, has proved itself to be entirely rust proof and stands up exceptionally well. On account of its soft nib, heavy meat, and thin hull it is unsurpassed for feeding and making into oat meal. Per pk. 35c, bu. 90c, 2 bu or more at 80c, 10 bu. or more at 70c.

White Russian Oats.

This is one of the standard varieties of the white side oats. It is one of the best yielders and one of the best sellers. Our stock is pure and clean and is sure to please you. Per bu. 80c, 10 bu or over at 75c per bushel.

Early Fortune Millet.

The great advantage this Millet has over all other varieties is the extreme earliness in which it matures. Two crops can easily be grown on the same ground in one season. It is one of the largest yielders of seed of any variety of the broom corn millet, often yielding 50 bu. per acre. When sown thick it will make a good crop of hay as the seed ripens while the stalk is still green. Price by freight, per bu. \$1.25,—5 bu. or more at \$1.10 per bu.

Timothy Seed.

Our Timothy seed was all grown in Lake county. We have only one kind and that is the best. We have been able to cut our timothy two times here the last two seasons, getting about 5 ton per acre. It is one of the best paying hay and seed crops the farmer can raise. You will make no mistake in buying Dakota Grown seed. Price per pound postpaid, 20c; by freight or express per 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Alfalfa (or Lucerne).





Alfalfa has for many years been the best paying crop for the farmers of the west and southwest. It is now proving a great success here in the Dakotas and most of the northwestern states. Alfalfa is superior to common clover for the following reasons: It has a greater root development. Alfalfa roots have been known to penetrate the soil for more than thirty feet. It is less liable to winter kill than the common clover. It lasts a long term of years from one seeding, once established it does not run out or kill but improves each year. Alfalfa hay when properly cured is equal in feeding value, pound to pound, to wheat bran. Sow 15 to 20 lbs, of seed per acre without nurse crop, in finely prepared ground about the first of May. Price 35c per pound postpaid. Write for prices on large quantities.

Kentucky Blue Grass, (Fancy Clean).

Sometimes called JUNE GRASS but the true JUNE or WIRE GRASS is much inferior. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and 6 pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Sow early in the spring or in October or November. Lb. 40c, 100 pounds, \$25.00

White Dutch Clover.

A small creeping perennial variety valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses half that amount. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 35c, 100 pounds at market price.

JONES' SEEDS are the best that can be produced.  A trial will convince you.   

Sorghum.

Sorghum will undoubtedly be grown to a larger extent throughout the prairie region for forage purposes than it has been in the past. The first reason for this is that it is more drouth resistant than corn. Second, that it produces a greater weight of more palatable fodder to the acre. Up to the present time most of the varieties that have been offered have been rather late for the northwest. The one which we offer for the first time is South Dakota No. 341 from the Highmore Experiment Station and is very early. In fact it will mature in any region where Minnesota No. 13 corn will mature. It is a week or ten days ahead of the Minnesota Early Amber Cané which up to the present time seems to be the earliest variety grown. No 341 will produce as great an amount of fodder of very fine quality as will the Minnesota Early Amber. We recommend this for forage purposes anywhere within our territory. In the extreme northern part of North Dakota and Minnesota it will probably not mature, but will develop sufficiently to produce a good yield of a high quality forage even though it may not mature seed. We hope to see this variety of Sorghum given a trial by everyone who grows corn for fodder. As this is the first year that the seed has been offered for sale our supply is rather limited, so we will not be able to offer it in large quantities but would like to have it given a trial in comparison with corn throughout this entire region and we know that it will not disappoint the grower. Our stock has been grown especially for seed purposes and is the finest quality seed that we have ever seen. Sow in drills for cultivation at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre or broadcast at the rate of from 30 to 50 pounds per acre.

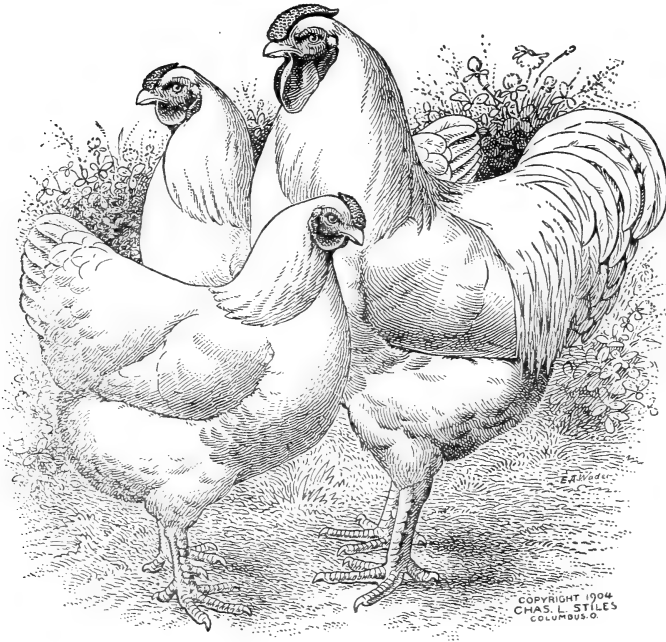
S. D. No. 341, per pound by mail postpaid 30c. By express or freight per lb. 20c, 5 lb. 50c, 10 lbs 80c, per sack of 100 lbs. \$5.00

LAKE VIEW HERD OF Scientific Bred Poland Chinas

This herd is headed by such notable sires as Dakota Perfection, 100,591, first in class under 1 year old and second in sweepstakes, all ages and breeds at state fair 1905. Royal Perfection 122423, first prize winner under six months 1906, first prize winner in yearling class, 1907. Winn's Corrector 119526 sired by the great \$8,000 boar, Corrector 2d. Prices from \$25 to \$50. Write us your wants. Always ready and pleased to welcome visitors.

**O. S. Jones & CO.,
Madison, South Dakota**

Poultry Department



White Wyandottes

In all their characteristics these are about the same as the laced and other varieties, except in color, which is pure white. The White Wyandottes are easy to breed true to colors. As egg producers they are a great success. There is no better winter layer than the Wyandotte. They mature very quickly and their full breast, plump bodies and yellow skin make them a very valuable table fowl.

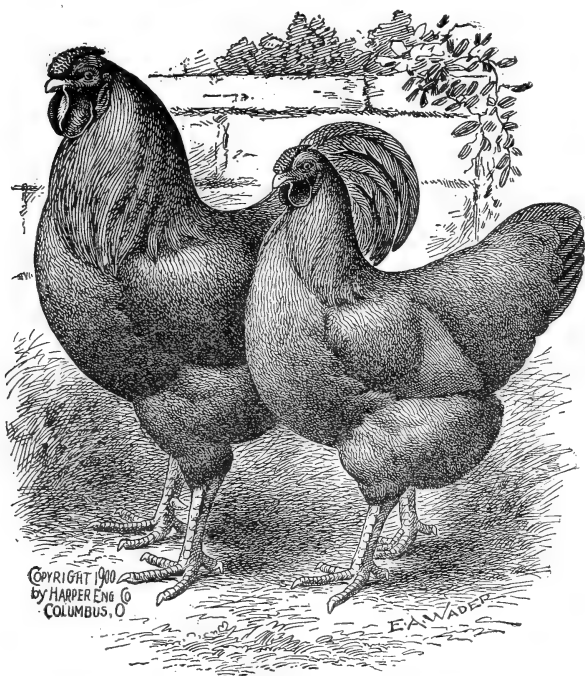
Eggs

\$1.50 per 15.

\$2.25 per 30.

\$6 per 100.

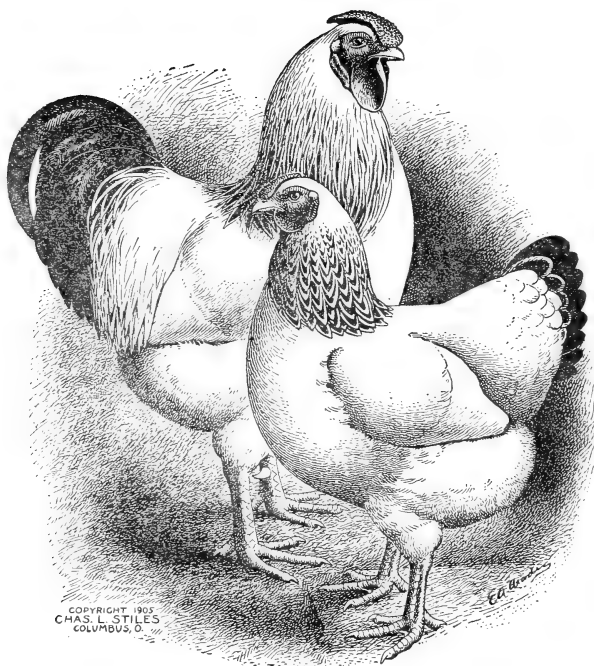
Buff Wyandottes



This splendid new member of the Wyandotte family has come into prominence very rapidly, in fact, so great has been the demand for Buff Wyandottes since their first introduction, that it is impossible to fill all orders for stock and eggs. We are breeding from as fine a lot of birds of this variety this season as can be found in the yards of any breeder. The Buff Wyandotte is of the same size and shape as are the other members of this family, the only difference being in color. Their plumage is of a nice even buff throughout, their combs are very low, fitting close to the head (see illustration) and are bright red in color. They have yellow legs and beaks, are large in size, vigorous and handsome. The standard weights of Buff Wyandottes are, cock, $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; cockerel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; hen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; pullet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The stock we are breeding this season score from 92 to 94 points.

EGGS. \$1.50 per 15. \$2.25 per 30. \$6.00 per 100.

Columbian Wyandotte

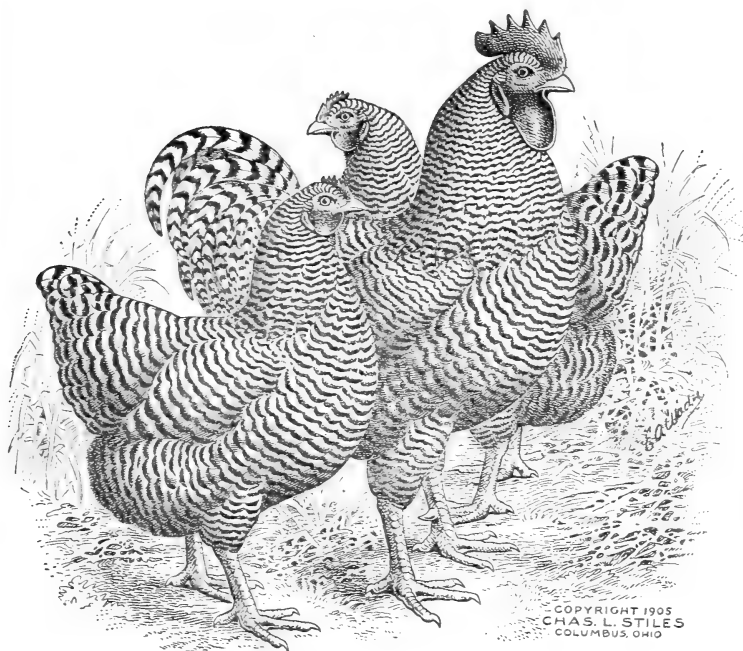


The Columbian Wyandotte is a comparatively new strain of the Wyandotte family in the west, although they have been bred extensively in the eastern states for the past fifteen years. The Columbians are a cross between the Wyandotte and Light Brahma, taking on Wyandotte shape and Brahma color. They are a very handsome fowl, clean yellow legs, and as an egg producing strain for winter laying they take all the qualities from the Light Brahma. They breed very true to color, the chicks are strong and develop quickly, pullets hatched in April, commencing to lay in November.

EGGS:	\$1.50 per 15.	\$2.25 per 30.	\$6.00 per 100.
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Cut alfalfa is the prime winter feed to make chickens lay.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

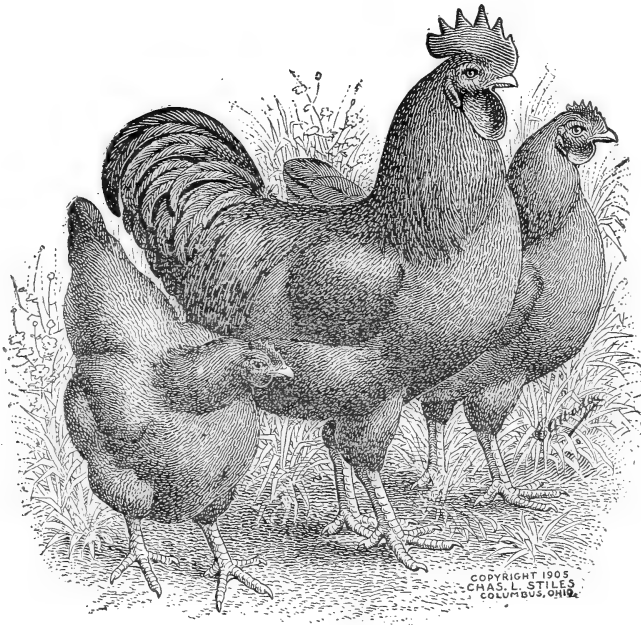


The Barred Plymouth Rock, whether bred by the fancier or farmer, are still acknowledged to stand at the head of all breeds as general purpose fowls. They have stood the test for many years and yet retain their original popularity. They mature early, are of good size, hardy easy to raise, making them very desirable for broilers and roasters; have clean yellow legs, beautiful plumage, are prolific layers, and good sitters and mothers. They fatten very readily, and laying stock should not be fed too strongly on corn or other fattening foods. The reputation of the Plymouth Rocks as "all around good fowls" is firmly established and will remain so for many years to come.

EGGS:	\$1.50 for 15.	\$2.50 per 30.	\$6.00 per 100.
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Keep your hens and hen house free from lice with JONES' LICE KILLER.

Rhode Island Reds



The Rhode Island Red fowl is popularizing itself throughout the United States wholly upon its merits, it having some distinctive utility characteristics not possessed, it is claimed, by any other breed of fowls in existence. They are the youngest variety given to the public, and everyone as far as I know who have taken them up become very enthusiastic over their good qualities. They are truly the farmer's fowl, as they not only combine size and vigor, but are among the best layers we have among our varieties. We breed the single comb variety which have been admitted to the American Standard. Weights, cock 9 pounds; hen $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

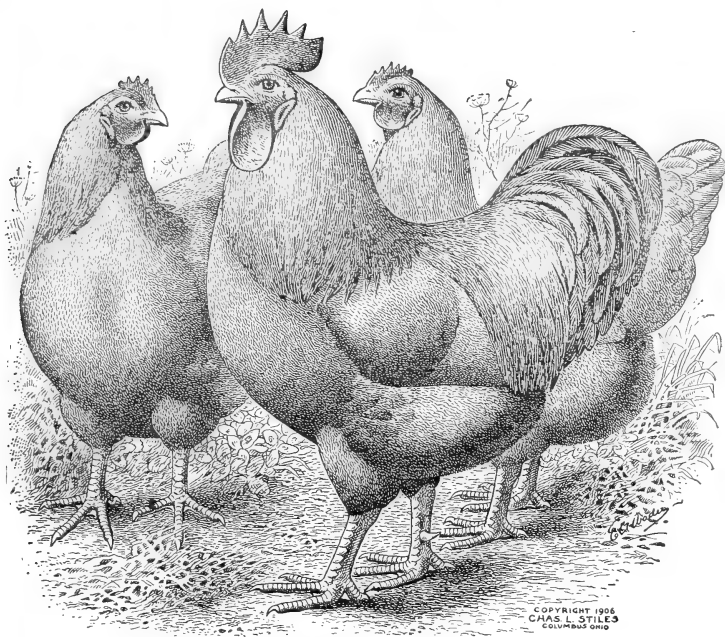
Eggs

\$1.50 per 15.

\$2.25 per 30.

\$7.00 per 100.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons



As a general purpose fowl, they are among the best, their strong points being that they possess as fine plumage as has been produced in any buff variety, are the largest of any clean-legged birds and hold the highest egg laying records of any breed, as proven by the late government tests.

It is a matter of record in England that some specimens of this variety have laid as high as 245 and even 250 eggs in a single year, and this makes them a most profitable fowl for the egg producer and the farmer.

Their large frames, combined with their readiness to take on flesh quickly, makes them of the greatest practical benefit to the broiler raiser.

Although the Buff Orpington is a comparatively new variety, these advantages must make their present popularity permanent.

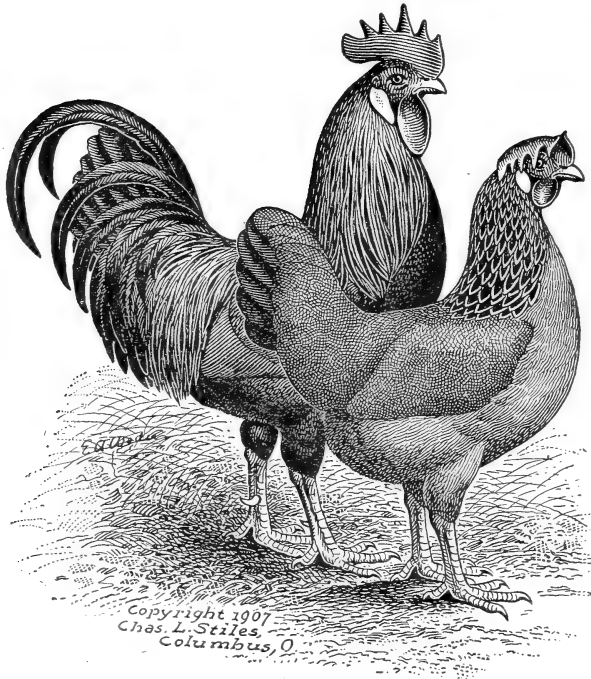
Eggs

\$1.75 per 15.

\$3.00 per 30.

\$7.00 per 100.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

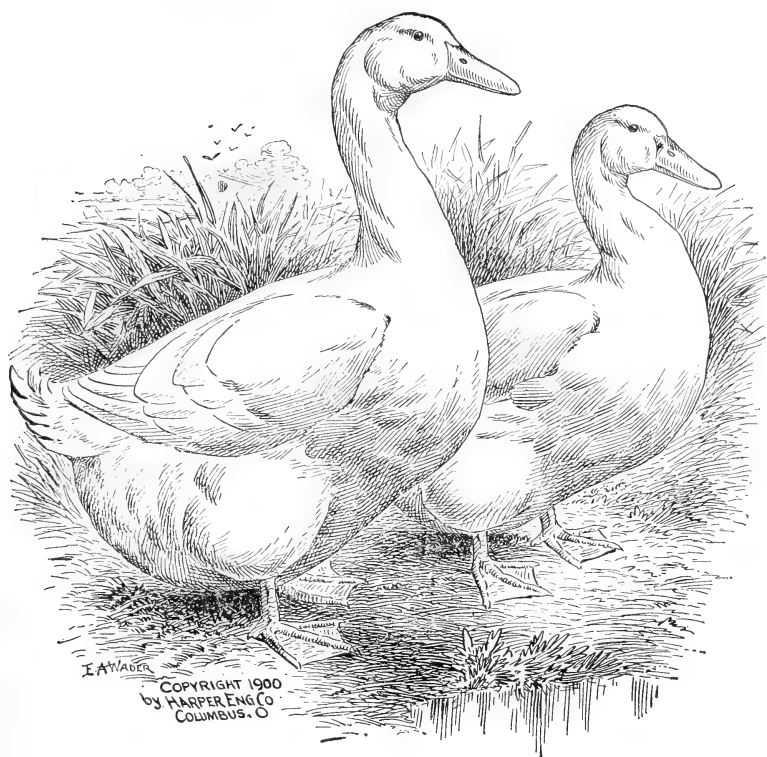


The Brown Leghorns are one of the most popular breeds in America and they highly deserve it. As layers they lead all others, their ability to turn food into eggs is indeed marvelous. Being a non-sitting breed, no time is lost in sitting and rearing broods. With proper care and housing they also make the best winter layers. As to appearance a handsomer flock of fowls is hard to find. Their large, bright red comb, and wattles, pure white ear lobes, clean yellow legs, bay eyes, together with their beautiful plumage and proud carriage make them admired by all who see them. They are active, vigorous hardy, and bear confinement well. Leghorns are small feeders; if range is given them they will do well with little or no feed. Chicks are easily raised; they grow and feather out the quickest of any breed: pullets often begin laying when but four or five months old. If you want a breed that combines beauty and usefulness give our Brown Leghorns a trial. At maturity males weigh 5 to 6 pounds, females 4 to 5 pounds.

EGGS:	\$1.50 per 15,	\$2.25 per 30,	\$6.00 per 100
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Keep Crushed Oyster Shells before your Chickens if you want good results.

Mammoth Imperial Pekin Ducks



The Pekin variety brings the highest price on all markets. They are the most popular as well as the most profitable duck we have in this country. They are large, creamy white; laying from 125 to 150 eggs per season; and very easy to raise, mature quickly, and under proper care will weigh three pounds or better at twelve weeks. We have the

Rankin Strain

and there is nothing better.

EGGS: \$1.25 per 11. \$5.00 per 100.

Alfalfa Products

A Poultry Food that Aids Digestion and Assists in the Assimilation of Grain Food, Thereby Giving Better Results at Lower Cost.

The value of alfalfa as a portion of the regular diet of fowls can hardly be over estimated. Its value has long been recognized by poultrymen and it stands pre-eminent among the grasses as a source of protein, lime and mineral salts in soluble and digestable form: in fact, there is no grass, either green or dry that approaches it in these particulars. Fowls relish it in either a green or dry state. The full feeding value of the grain food is better obtained with the aid of alfalfa. Therefore, it is best to feed it daily. The good results will quickly become apparent. The alfalfa will insure a larger percentage of fertile eggs, and add to the luster of plumage, thus assisting to put choice birds in fine exhibition condition.

Short Cut Alfalfa

As a accompaniment to the mash feed by some, and the dry food fed by others, a vegetable food is indispensable, in fact no mash is complete without it. Among green food alfalfa stands at the top. Our Short-Cut alfalfa is the result of the first process of milling. All the stalks, leaves and blossoms are reduced to edible lengths, and are retained in the first product. All long stems, weeds, etc., are entirely eliminated, which is possible only by our special methods. Thus, having absolutely no waste ours is far superior to ordinary cut alfalfa. When used with the mash, short cut alfalfa is mixed dry with the other foods and scalded or boiled with them, as the poultryman desires. When fed in connection with dry grains, it should be scalded in a trough or other vessel and left for the fowls to eat at will. Price, 35 lb. Bags, 90c.; 75 lb. Bags, \$1.60.

Chicken Food

A complete, scientifically compounded food for your chicks. Chick food is a mixture of many different grains and seeds, so proportioned to the needs of the growing chick that it will be fully nourished. By the term "fully nourished," we mean a great deal. Most feeding stuffs contain too much fat forming and not enough flesh and muscle forming elements; in consequence, the chick develops indigestion and diarrhoea, which ultimately means no digestion at all, and the chick soon starves to death. Or, if partially nourished, leg weakness develops and the chick drags out a miserable existence. In compounding Chick Food, the protein or flesh-and-muscle-forming element is maintained high, the carbohydrate, heat-producing and fat-forming elements are reduced to their proper proportion, and the ash or mineral elements are in sufficient amount to supply the needs of the rapidly growing bird. 50 lb. Bags, \$1.50, 100 lb. Bags, \$2.50.

High Protein Beef Scrap

The Standard Meat Food For Poultry of All Ages.

High Protein Beef Scrap is especially valuable meat food for poultry, and gives very satisfactory results when fed dry from a food hopper. "Any kind" of beef scrap will not answer for poultry feeding. Poor beef scraps scours the bird and otherwise injures them. Where the best beef scraps are used the results are uniformly good. Do not fail, therefore, to buy your supply from a reliable source. We have no hesitancy in recommending our brand of beef scrap as being the best on the market. We guarantee the purity of this scrap. No pork or fat is used to add weight. Ordinary commercial scrap contains 35 to 40 per cent protein, and from 20 to 30 per cent fat, while our scrap, as analyzed by the New York State Board of Agriculture, shows 50 to 65 per cent protein, and only 10 to 20 per cent fat. An excess of fat reduces the feeding value of poultry food, protein being the essential element. For this reason cheap scrap means cheap material, low feeding value and an article, which if fed to chicks and ducklings, may cause exceedingly harmful results. A trial will convince you of the superiority of our High Protein Beef Scrap. 50 lb. bag \$1.75, 100 lb. bag, \$3.00.

Meat and Bone Meal

Is a well balanced mixture of Fine Ground Bone and Meat Meal. Admirably adapted for building up and fattening broilers. It encourages rapid growth and forces them for early market with profit. Should be mixed with their mash in moderate quantities. Care should be taken not to feed young chickens stale mash. Price, 50 lb. Bags \$1.40, 100 lb. Bags, \$2.40.

Granulated Blood

A highly concentrated and nature food for hens. Makes them lay more eggs—in fact keeps them busy the whole year round. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is particularly beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportions of 1 to 15 parts of meal or shorts. Price 50 lb. Bags, \$2.00, 100 lb. Bag, \$3.50.

Meat Meal

Is a fine ground product made entirely of meat and prepared the same way as Granulated Blood. It is excellent for flesh building and is especially valuable for feeding young chicks. Meat meal is fed mixed with ordinary meal feeds in proportion of 7 to 10 lbs. in each 100 lbs. of mash, according to age. For old stock use from 15 to 20 lbs. in each 100 lbs. of mash. Price, 50 lb. Bag, \$1.35; 100 lb. Bag, \$2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells.

Our shells are crushed and ground to the size which expert poultry men agree to be the best. If you have purchased other brands of Oyster Shells, you have noticed that there are 10 to 25 pounds of waste, consisting of dirt and dust, mixed with every 100 pounds of shell. This means a loss to you. Every pound of shell we sell is all shell and no waste. It is needless for us to enlarge upon the value of Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry. Every poultryman realizes their importance as an egg shell maker and general promoter of good health. Per 100 lbs. 75c

Jones' Lice and Mite Killer Paint.

Chicken Lice and Mites cause more loss to the poultryman and farmer than all other diseases combined, often bringing death to a whole brood after prolonged misery. English Sparrows are always covered with lice and they leave them in the poultry yard where they get their feed. Paint your roosts, dropping boards and all places where the lice and mites can deposit their eggs and it will be sure death to them all. This lice paint is a sure cure for mange on horses, cattle and hogs. You should not be without it. Price, half gallon, 60c, gallon, 90c.

Zenoloum.

Sheep Dip, Cattle Wash, Barn and Poultry House Disinfectant.

This a concentrated article used for disinfecting poultry houses, rinsing drinking fountains, preventing and curing diseases, etc. One gallon of this fluid will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. It is of great value to poultrymen and can be used with great success as follows:

As a disinfectant, for preventing disease germs, sprinkle or spray house, roosts, etc., with a solution of disinfectant, two teaspoonsful to each quart of water. For scaly legs, chicken pox, etc., mix one teaspoonful of the fluid, full strength, with a cup of lard. Apply to parts affected. For killing lice, mites, fleas etc., either by dipping fowls, or by spraying on roosts, etc., make a solution of one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful of the liquid to each gallon of water. For cleaning drinking fountains, feed pans, etc., use a solution of 1 part fluid to 100 parts water. Price, gallon \$1.50.

We sell Cypher's incubator. It is the best Incubator manufactured. Send for descriptive catalog.

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This may sound strange, yet it is true. The SNODDY REMEDY for hogs has proven itself a real cure and preventive of Hog Cholera and Swine plague. In the past dozen years we have proven this in a hundred public tests. Thousands of the best breeders and tens of thousands of the best feeders and farmers in every section of the United States and Canada where hogs are grown have successfully used the treatment. Last year over 75 per cent of our sales were to people who had previously used the remedy, which proves that results produced were satisfactory.

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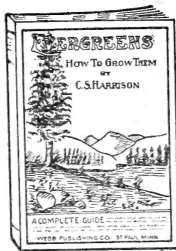
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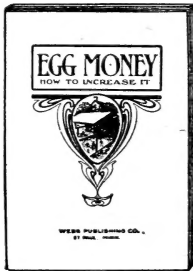
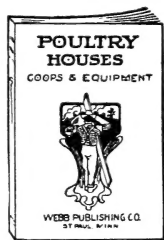
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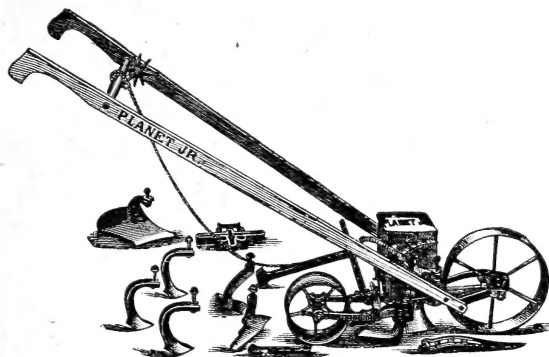
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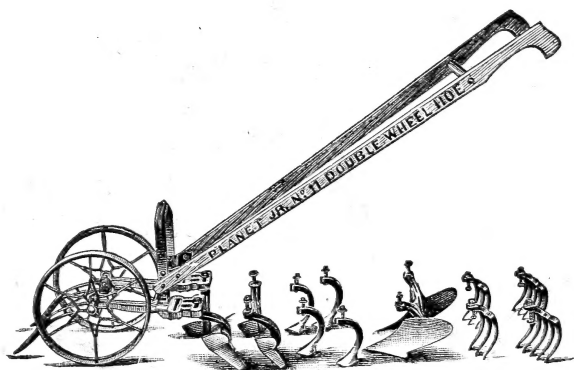
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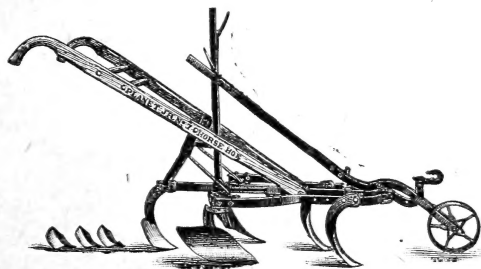


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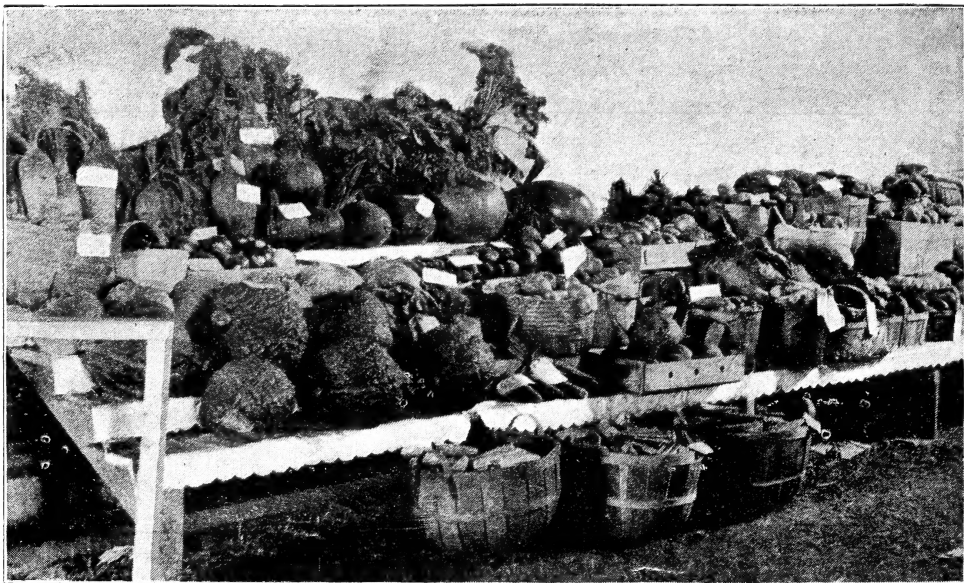


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